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and that Pope Julius did not exaggerate his rights as supreme judge in the matter of St. Athanasius a few years later (Socrates, II. 15, 17; Sozomen, III. 8). The strong resistance of St. Cyprian is an isolated fact, and by no means the criterion of the episcopal temper of the third century, which, in the face of heresy and schism, was rather inclined to strengthen the *potior principalitas* of the Roman See. "Jener Satz: *Ecclesia Romana semper habuit primatum*," says Harnack, "und der andere dass 'Katholisch' im Grunde 'Römisch-Katholisch' sei, ersonnen zu Ehren des Jeweiligen Inhabers des römischen Stuhls, sind grobe Fictionen (!); aber sie enthalten, auf die Gemeinde der Welthauptstadt bezogen, eine Wahrheit deren Verkennung dem Verzichte gleichkommt, den Prozess der Katholisirung und Unificirung der Kirchen verständlich zu machen" (o. c., p. 412). Still more radical are the views of another writer of the same school (Sohm, *Geschichte des Kirchenrechts*, I. § 31, pp. 377-440).

THOMAS J. SHAHAN.

*The Domesday of Inclosures*, 1517-18, being the Extant Returns to Chancery for Berks, Bucks, Cheshire, Essex, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northants, Oxon, and Warwickshire by the Commissioners of Inclosures in 1517, and for Bedfordshire in 1518, together with Dugdale's MS. Notes of the Warwickshire Inquisitions in 1517, 1518, and 1549. Edited for the Royal Historical Society by I. S. LEADAM, M.A. (London, New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green and Co. 1897. Two vols., pp. 715.)

In this work Mr. Leadam continues the editing and analysis of the presentments made before the Commission of Inclosures of 1517, which he began in the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 1892-4 under the title "The Inquisition of 1517." The documents printed in these volumes are of far greater value than those that have previously appeared; for while the Lansdowne MS. printed in the *Transactions* is an incomplete abstract of certain of the returns that were made by the commissioners to Chancery, the present volumes contain transcripts of the original returns themselves. The information contained in the returns is also more varied than that in the Lansdowne MS. It has been analysed and tabulated in painstaking fashion; and the results brought together in the introductions to the several parts of the work.

It is Mr. Leadam's opinion that it was just these counties, the returns of which are now printed, "in which the inclosing movement was proceeding most rapidly and in which, therefore, Wolsey desired to oppose the first check." Hence it is of special interest to know how far these counties had been enclosed. In each of the five counties for which the data are most nearly complete, the area enclosed between 1485 and 1517 was less than two per cent. of the total area returned. The proportion seems small; but that the enclosures were accompanied by important social changes is evident from the number of the evicted. Thus

in Bucks, where 1.93 per cent. of the total area was enclosed, over a thousand persons suffered eviction or displacement from labor. In many localities the area "enclosed to arable" was considerable; thus in Berks it was no less than sixty per cent. of all the land enclosed.

The original returns throw much light on the share taken in enclosing and evicting by the several classes that occupied the land. Leaseholders, farm tenants, and, to some extent, copyholders, as well as freeholders and lords of manors, had a hand in the agrarian revolution. The degree of energy exhibited by these different classes in converting and clearing their land, is set forth by Mr. Leadam, though he adds little or nothing to what he has already said with regard to the tenure of the evicted population. The tables showing the extent to which landowners in the several counties let their land or else retained it in their own hands, are of interest.

One of the more general conclusions that Mr. Leadam reaches—a conclusion both important and new, but not, it would seem, by any means proved,—is that the agricultural movement "began with consolidation of holdings having for object the prosecution of farming on a large scale. It was not till a generation had almost passed away [*i. e.*, 1514–15] that the subsequent movement of conversion of tillage to pasture was sufficiently extensive to arouse the attention of the legislature." For this opinion Mr. Leadam finds support in the documents comprised within these volumes. The tables showing the yearly progress of enclosure seem to be those on which this conclusion, as well as many others, are based. But the defective system of tabulation here employed renders these tables an unsafe basis for generalization. In these tables the period 1485–1517 is divided into four periods of unequal length. The first and fourth periods are each of six years; the second and third are decades. The sum totals of the area of land enclosed during each period are compared; and the increase or decrease per cent. during each of the last three periods is calculated on the area enclosed during the period immediately preceding. No account seems to have been taken of the fact that, other things being equal, more land would inevitably be enclosed within ten years than within six!

The term "consolidation," frequently used in the book, seems hardly a happy one by which to describe the engrossing or aggregation of holdings. For consolidation of holdings suggests the change from holdings that are territorially discrete to holdings that, as Professor Maitland puts it, might be ring-fenced. "Consolidation" in this latter sense was going on at the same time with "engrossing." It would therefore seem especially desirable that different designations should be used for the two distinct movements.

The records, which Mr. Leadam has ably edited, will be of the greatest interest to students of the social history of England. In them too the local historian will find much of value; and the future historian of enclosures will find Mr. Leadam's work the chief printed source from which to draw.

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